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LETTER
OF
Hon. Samuel Caruthers, of Missouri, to his Constituents.

EXPLAINING HIS PAST ACTION, DEFINING HIS PRESENT POSITION, AND THE POSITION OF PARTIES.

To my Constituents:—During my short congressional career I have never before had occasion to especially address you by letter. I have hitherto been content to rest upon the reasons for my action, declared on the floor of the House, or stand silently upon the record I had made by my votes.

The reasons for doing so now arise from the breaking down of the old wall which divided parties—the new elements which have been mingled into our national politics—the alarming *isms* now distinctly formed in the country—the peril that threatens the very existence of our institutions, and that solemn duty which rests upon every Representative who would deal fairly with his people, to declare, frankly, his present positions and his future intentions. I should be unworthy of the high trusts you have confided to my keeping—unworthy of the kindness and confidence you have so generously lavished upon me—unworthy of my native State—unworthy of the regard of good men, if I should shrink from the performance of this duty now.

We have had a most exciting and protracted struggle in the organization of the House. I have voted uniformly for the Democratic nominees for the speakership. For this I am charged with the betrayal of the Whig party, and with an abandonment of the principles upon which I was elected. And who is it that makes these charges? Is it the old line Whigs? I have not heard of an old line Whig, either in my district or elsewhere, who does not endorse my course. These charges are made by the Know Nothing press of my State, and by anonymous Know Nothing scribblers, the latter of whom, never having had an honest motive themselves, have no conception of the thing in others. They charge me with betraying the Whig party! They who decoyed it into their councils, and assassinated it in the dark—they who come forth from their conclaves, with their hands dripping with its blood—they who met at Philadelphia in convention, and vauntingly proclaimed its death—with a pharisaical affectation declare that they are not "responsible for its obnoxious acts and violated pledges;" that it has "elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril."—Yes, while I stand a mourner at the grave of the Whig party, they are rejoicing at its death and calumniating its life! Yet these men have the unblushing hardihood to twit me with abandonment of that once noble party! Was ever impudence more gigantic and more absurd?

But it is sometimes softly and gently whispered that the American party is the Whig party in disguise. If this is so, they have solemnly declared a lie in their conventions, and it is a cheat and a fraud upon the Democrats in the order. So they have either abandoned their party, and have no right to abuse me, or are engaged in a fraud which makes their abuse a compliment. I tell these gentlemen that they have slain my first love, and left me a political widower: and I have a perfect right to marry another party if I see proper!

I am charged with having abandoned the principles upon which I was elected. Does not every man in my district know that the Kansas–Nebraska question was the controlling issue in my last canvass? Does not every man know that it was my position on this issue that gave me my large majority in a Democratic district? Does not every man know that I obtained as many Democratic votes as I did Whig votes? Does not every man know that I declared my principles, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 7th of April, 1854? To stop the mouths of my accusers I will give an extract from that speech. I said then, speaking of the Kansas–Nebraska bill, that—

"I will not pause long to dwell upon its party effect; for, in my judgment, the questions involved override all party considerations. It is true, this bill is presented to us as an Administration measure. It is true that I am here as a Whig; but I am not here to give this Administration a factious opposition. I am not here to oppose any measure brought forward by it, merely because it is brought forward by it. I am here, uncommitted to a blind opposition or a blind support, to follow to the end the dictates of my own judgment and conscience, and the will of those who sent me.

"In this instance I believe the Administration has taken high national ground; that it has planted itself upon a great American principle—the principle of self government; a principle involved in none of our party issues; a principle dearer than any party considerations; a principle upon which all sound, national men of all parties may meet and stand, as upon ground alike cherished and alike dear. It was this principle ingrafted in the compromises of 1850, that commended them so warmly to the American heart; it was this principle which was ratified by both parties in their conventions at Baltimore, and it is for this principle I speak to day.

"Sir, this is no war between the Administration and its opponents—no war between Whigs and Democrats as such; but, disguise it as you may, it is a war between Free Soilism on the one hand, and the right of the people to self government on the other."

Upon these declarations I went into the canvass. I was elected then, declaring that the principles of the Kansas–Nebraska bill "were dearer than any party considerations"—"a principle upon which all good men of all parties might meet and stand, as upon ground alike cherished and alike dear;" that they "overrode all party considerations."—Being thus elected, when I came to cast my first vote for Speaker, I found that neither the "South Americans" nor the Black Republicans had laid down any platform—they were fighting shy, running with a margin. The Democrats had a platform, and it was this:

"Resolved, That the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, though in a temporary minority in this body, deem this a fit occasion to tender to their fellow citizens of the whole Union their heartfelt congratulations on the triumph in the recent elections in several of the northern, eastern and western, as well as southern States, of the principles of the Kansas–Nebraska bill, and the doctrines of civil and religious liberty, which have been so violently assailed by a secret political order known as the Know Nothing party. And, though in a minority, we hold it to be our highest duty to preserve our organization, and continue our efforts in the maintenance and defense of those principles, and the constitutional rights of every section and every class of citizens, against their opponents of every description, whether the so called Republicans, Know Nothings, or Fusionists; and to this end we look with confidence to the support and approbation of all good and true men—friends of the Constitution and Union throughout the country."

It will be seen that there are only two planks in this platform. The one, in favor of the principles of the Kansas–Nebraska bill—the very principles upon which I was re-elected,—and the other against the proscriptiveness of Know Nothingism. Bear in mind the fact that, when I was elected, there were no Know Nothings in my district—that I was not one. And now, may I not ask, if there is a single honest and intelligent man in my district who believes that I have "abandoned the principles upon which I was elected?" Or if, in view of these facts, there is any one, but an intentional calumniator, who will ever again assert it?

Again: It is said that I should have voted for Henry M. Fuller for Speaker—that he was a good enough pro slavery man; for Kennett, Lindley and Porter voted for him; and, therefore, "some wise political teachers" argue that he is sound enough for me! It is a sufficient answer to this argument, (if argument it may be called,) that Kennett, Lindley, and Porter act upon their own judgments, under their own responsibilities. I act upon my judgment under my responsibility.

In a speech delivered by me, on the 9th day of January last, in the House, I took up the record of this Mr. Fuller. I showed that he had voted for Mr. Pennington, who had favored a motion to suspend the rules of the House, to allow Mr. Elliott to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law, and who had voted for both Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, for Speaker of the present Congress. I called attention to the fact that he had, in reply to a question put by Mr. Sage, of New York, said that "if the Missouri compromise can be restored, I would most certainly be in favor of its restoration; but, in view of the difficulties which surround that question and must defeat your efforts, I say, that I am opposed to the agitation of that question."

It was upon this declaration he stood when I made that speech. I give you the extract in his own words, to show that I did him no injustice. On the 17th day of January, he had occasion to define his position again; and in the mean time, his "back bone" having been strengthened by the influence of some of his southern supporters, he was worked up to the point of declaring that "Congress has no constitutional power either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from, a Territory."

On one day, during the present session, he tells us, "if the Missouri compromise line can be restored, he would most certainly be in favor of its restoration;" and on another day, during the same session, he tells us that the whole thing is unconstitutional!—that Congress has "no pwer to exclude slavery!"—Still, if he could, he would restore this unconstitutional restriction! I leave it to his admirers and supporters to reconcile and harmonize these declarations; I freely admit my incapacity.

But he gets further down South than I go, (for he is a fast traveller when he does start.) He says: "Neither has the Territorial Legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as may be necessary to protect the citizens of the Territory in the enjoyment of their property." This is the extreme ground of the fire eaters. I believe that, under the powers conferred by the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska, "to regulate their own domestic concerns," they may either establish or prohibit slavery, just as they think proper.

Again: He says in his last speech, in answer to the interrogatory, whether he believed the Wilmot proviso constitutional?—

"I was not a member of the Congress of 1850, and have never been called on to either affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso." * * "My political existence commenced since that flood, and having never taken any public position, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now."

I will show you that his memory is as oblivious as his sudden conversion is marvelous. This same Henry M. Fuller, on the 18th of August, 1849, wrote a letter to B. F. Saxton—a letter from which the following are extracts:

"You state in your letter, that the Free Soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Parke, on the 30th instant. There is a pretty strong probability that I will be in the field for Canal Commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party."

He had not then this holy horror of a "wild hunt after office" denounced by his brethren in Philadelphia. Oh, no! It would "very materially aid his prospects" to get a nomination from a regular Free Soil convention; and as it would aid those prospects, he wanted it; and had good reasons to give why he should have it. Hear him:

"I am in favor of free soil, free speech, and free men; being a Wilmot Proviso man up to the hub, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery"!!!

He was up to the hub in free soil when he wanted a free soil nomination; and I have never heard of his prizing out, until he wanted the votes of sound national men for the speakership. He goes on:

"The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man who can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon.

"Yours truly, HENRY M. FULLER."

Thus it appears, that on the 18th day of August, 1849, he was a "Wilmot Proviso man up to the hub," and on the 17th day of January, 1856, he declares "that he never took any public position on the subject of slavery"—that his "political existence commenced since that flood"!! I will comment no further on this letter!

Mr. Fuller became a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and, while a candidate, made speeches—among others one in Alleghany City, reported in the Pittsburg Gazette, then a Whig paper, and then supporting Mr. Fuller. In that speech, published at the time, and uncontradicted, Mr. Fuller says:

"Let the people of the South talk as they please, slavery was a dark and damning stain upon their escutcheon." * * "Let us say to the proud waves of slavery, as they beat against the barriers of freedom, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.' Let us give our lands free, in every sense of the word, to our citizens, and to the poor and oppressed of other nations." * * "As lords of freedom, we had a duty to perform to the South. Let us do it with a proper regard to our friends there, but let us insist on the earliest practical abolition of slavery"!!!

Ay, "the earliest practical abolition of slavery." Look at it! For "free soil"—"opposed to the extension of slavery"—in favor of its "earliest practical abolition"—intriguing for the nomination of a free soil convention; and in addition to all this, when the final vote for Speaker came—the last vote—the vote which "tried the souls of men"—the vote which was to determine whether Banks, the political Abolitionist—the Black Republican—the northern Know Nothing—the "Union-sliding"—the "absorption" Banks, should be elected Speaker of the American House of Representatives, or that accomplished gentleman and sound, national, and conservative man, Governor William Aiken—he, under the flimsy and miserable pretext of having paired off with a man who was present, being present himself, *dodged*, and did not vote at all!

And now with his record fairly before you—elected upon the principles on which I was elected—I submit it to your candor, if I would not have exposed myself to the just *scorn and contempt* of every good man of my district, of *any party*, if I had voted for Henry M. Fuller? I voted for William A. Richardson, of Illinois. I knew him. I had served with him in the last Congress. I knew him to be the very soul of honor. A man whose "word was as good as his bond," a man whose large heart could take all the Union into its affections; a man who was all seamed with scars received in battles for the rights of the South; a man who had been passed around by the Abolitionists, (within black lines,) in what they call their "roll of infamy," because of his gallant bearing in those battles; a man who has stood unmoved while mad fanaticism poured its vials of wrath upon his head; a man who breasted the storm in "its wildest ragings" after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill; the man who bid them a proud and bold defiance; the statesman who was our champion and leader through all the great struggle upon that bill; the statesman who had counseled his friends in the North to "stand and brave the fire without flinching;" the man who, full of courage and patriotism, dares to do whatever his large heart approves and his comprehensive mind suggests; and a man, too, who is of the West, western—who is of us and with us. I would not, I should not, I could not, I did not hesitate for a moment which to choose—this man, or Henry M. Fuller. Was I not right?

I had seen Judge Douglas, of Illinois, after anxious deliberation, introduce that bill, and stake his political life upon the justice of its principles. I had seen the Administration commit its fortunes to it; I had seen the great body of the national Whigs in the Senate, in the country, come up to its support; I had seen the Democracy adopt it as an article in their creed of faith; I had seen the people of my district, as almost one man, indorse the principles of that bill; and *was I* to desert the gallant ship, with her tried and trusted crew, as she plowed her majestic way, unmoved by the storm and unshaken by the billows, to go out in a miserable yawl, under the command of such a "straggler" of a captain—such a "Latter-Day Saint" as this Henry M. Fuller?

But, it is said that Mr. Fuller is a Know Nothing, and therefore I should have given him my vote. The contest for the speakership developed the fact that there are now three parties in the country. The northern Know Nothing and Abolition party, fused under the name of Black Republican, the (so-called) "National Americans," and the Democratic party. This Know Nothing party was born amidst the factitious excitement manufactured by Abolitionists and disunionists out of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It sprung at once, "like Minerva from the brain of Jove," full armed, and entered the political arena. In the morning of its existence, it was full of promise. It declared that it would say to the angry waves, "peace—be still!" that it was the only broad, national, conservative party; that its great, paramount mission was to save the Union, which was imperiled by agitation. Relying upon these promises, confiding in these assurances, many good men everywhere—many in my district—went into this organization. I went *twice* (and but twice) into the councils. I "*saw* Sam." It took two visits to see him all over. I made them; I saw *enough*, and determined to never look on his face again!

In dealing frankly with you, it is due that I should make this acknowledgment. I would not have the vote of an anti-Know Nothing in my district without his knowledge that I had been in their councils; nor would I have the vote of a Know Nothing without his knowing that I am not of his order. I may prove wanting in ability to serve; I shall never prove wanting in candor towards you. It has been the habit of my life to defend my course against all odds when I believe it is right, and to acknowledge my errors when I believe I have done wrong. I freely admit to you, that I ought never to have gone into a secret political society of any kind whatever; that they are wrong in principle, against the very genius of our institutions, dangerous in practice, and should be avoided by all men, of all parties. I objected then, and object now, to the whole machinery of its organization; I objected then, and object now, to an indiscriminate proscription of naturalized citizens from office; I objected then, and object now, to anything that even looks like making a religious test. A Protestant by birth, a Protestant by education, by prejudice, by reason, by faith; a Protestant in all, (I regret to say except the practice,) was a Catholic organization formed, to brand me as unworthy of public trust because of my religious opinions, I would call upon every honest Catholic in the land to aid me in striking it down. As I would "have them do unto me, I will do unto them."

The Catholic and Protestant have fought side by side on those battle-fields where our liberties were won; and when "pestilence has stalked at noon-day" through our cities, leaving a track of desolation and death, we have seen the Protestant and the Catholic ministry again laboring side by side to stay its awful ravages—to administer balm to the sick, consolation to the dying, and decent interment to the dead! If we kneel not at the same altars, under the same forms, we worship the same God; we are pointed to the same accountability for sin, and to the same Heaven as a reward for piety! Why should not we leave controverted points of theology to the ministry of the churches! Why should not we laymen go on—as we should go on—in brotherly love and confidence! As I have opposed the dragging of politics up into the pulpit, I oppose drawing religion down into politics. All thinking men agree that the only real danger to our institutions arises from making the subject of slavery a sectional question. May I not respectfully ask the Protestant ministry of the South to pause and reflect, that if they bring the doings of churches into political discussion, they might injure Protestantism? May not the Catholic turn upon you with the fact, that of three thousand preachers who denounced the judgments of God upon our devoted heads who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, there was not upon the paper the name of single Catholic minister? May he not show that none of his clergymen are in the Halls of Congress, while we have twenty odd preachers? May he not show that he has never refused to take the "holy communion" with a slaveholder—that his church in the North are not stirring the waters of sectional strife—that they never do, and never have, interfered with the delicate question of slavery? and by showing these things, drawing these contrasts, may they not commend their church to the South, and weaken yours? These are questions for you to consider. It is but just to a large and respectable Protestant denomination—I allude to the regular old Baptists—to say that they have never, anywhere, at any time, under any circumstances, either North or South, interfered in political affairs.

Why should Protestants agitate this subject? Why should they endeavor to build up a political party upon a subject on which they can have no political action? You are forbidden to act by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution says, that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Take this case: Suppose a President, having sworn in Know Nothing councils that he will appoint no Roman Catholic to office, is elected. He takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution says, that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Suppose, then, a man is presented for office: does he not have to inquire, under his first oath, if the man is a Catholic? If he is, then he must refuse him on that account. If he does so refuse him, he violates his last oath, because he then swore he would make "no religious test." Is comment necessary?

But I have been asked if I would vote for a man who owes temporal allegiance to a foreign Power? I answer no. I would not vote for any man, of any religion, for any office, who is bound by such an allegiance.

As to a spiritual allegiance, my understanding is that we all owe that allegiance to a Power whose Throne is outside of the United States—to God, in Heaven!

But in all these views, perhaps, no Catholic or Protestant disagrees with me, and I will not elborate them further.

I stated to you, that the great reason for my having ever gone into a council was, I was assured that the preservation of the Union was the "rock on which they build their church"—that men who joined in the North, as well as the South, made a "burnt offering" of their prejudices, and joined with hands locked in hands in a living chain around the Constitution, in a common brotherhood, and in a common defence. I was told, too, that I could withdraw if I was not pleased.

I ask every Know Nothing who reads this, if such was not his understanding of the object of the American order? Then I ask them to lay aside their partialities and prejudices, and thinkingly as patriots, to look back at its history.

It met in Convention at Philadelphia in June last—it laid down a platform—it put forth the celebrated twelfth section. Here it is:

"*Resolved*, That the American party, having risen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition, of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; it has, therefore, become the imperative duty of an American party to enterpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that, as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those that separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

"And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union, because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith."

There is a platform on the subject of slavery (with the exception of a little pretermitting) sound—one upon which the South could stand. They were conservative and just; but what did the northern and the largest portion of this so eminently national party do? They repudiated this section; they spit upon it; they met together in their State councils, and there these conservative Union savers were not satisfied with a single repudiation of this twelfth section, but go on to announce doctrines as the doctrines of the party, which, if carried out, leads, in the strong language of Mr. Clay, (when speaking of refusing to admit a State because of a constitution tolerating slavery,) "to a Dissolution of the union through a bloody and perilous road."

I give you a resolution passed by a Know Nothing convention at Cincinnati in November last, composed of delegates from seven of the northern and northwestern States. They declare—

"That the repeal of the Missouri compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise."

Yes they will not admit Kansas if she applies for admission as a slave State; thus, according to the language of Mr. Clay, and thus, as every intelligent man knows, leading to the "dissolution of the Union by a bloody road." You see by this resolution how the Know Nothings in the northwestern States stand. I will show you how they stand in the middle States. In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the Know Nothings and the Black Republicans, true to their instincts and actions, Fused, and they declared, on the 12th day of January, 1856, in the following form, to wit:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union: therefore,

"Resolved, That Kansas and Nebraska should only be Admitted into the sisterhood as free States."

"Opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union:" the rankest and the most damnable Free-Soilism, as well as the most direct road to dissolution!

In New York—in the Empire State—the State which owes it greatness to the commerce of the Union as it is—in that State, so bound to us and so dependent upon us by commercial ties, the Know Nothings met there in State convention, at Binghampton, and they, too, join in the swelling chorus of Abolitionism, and resolve as follows:

"Resolved, That the national Administration, by its general course of official conduct, together with an attempt to destroy the repose, harmony, and fraternal relations of the country in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the encouragement of aggressions upon the government of the territorial inhabitants of Kansas, deserves and should receive the united condemnation of the American people, and the institution of slavery should receive no extension from such repeal."

The meaning of which is, that Kansas, if applying as a slave State, should be rejected. This is the platform upon which they went into their last fight! This is the platform upon which they gained their victory!—A victory which has been so much rejoiced over! A victory which would lead to a dissolution of the Union! Thus stand the Know Nothings of New York! Let us go to the northeastern—the New England States.—Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massaceusetts, all declare that—

"Whereas the aggressive policy which has been uniformly pursued by the slave power, from the commencement of our national existence down to the abrogation of the Missouri compact, evinces a determination 'to crush out' the spirit as well as the forms of liberty from among us, and to subject the free States to a relentless despotism; and whereas the success of the southern delegates to the National Council recently held in Philadelphia, in making abject and uncomplaining submission to pro-slavery legislation a fundamental article in the creed of the national American party, renders it imperative on us to express our views upon the great question of the country and the age: Therefore, we declare,

"That the great barrier to slavery, ruthlessly broken by the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, ought to be speedily restored; and that, in any event, no State erected from any part of the territory covered by that compromise ought ever to be admitted into the Union as a slave State!"

Though I have them at hand, I will not

weary and disgust you with any more of these northern Know Nothing platforms. I have taken the northwest, the centre, and the northeast. I have shown you, so that no honest man will ever deny it who reads these platforms, that they have gone, utterly gone, into practical Abolitionism; that no Representative—no man who values the rights of the South—can act with them.

Do you want more proof? I refer you to the record of the present Congress. I assert to you that three fourths of the men who elected BANKS were Know Nothings. I assert to you that not a single northern member of that party voted for Governor AIKEN for Speaker! That after all their "loudmouthed" professions of nationality, FULLER dodged; his precious little band of six threw away their votes upon their immortal leader, and thus allowed BANKS, who was only elected by three votes—who would sink the Union—who would "absorb" with the negroes—who has not yet determined whether he is better than a negro or not—yes, these northern Know Nothings threw away their votes, and allowed this man BANKS to be elected Speaker!

Will any man of common decency—will any man in Missouri, of ordinary self-respect, ever again abuse me for not having acted with the northern FULLER party?

Instead of getting national Know Nothings from the North for our national man, (Governor Aiken,) we really lost two "South Americans"—Mr. Cullen, of Delaware, and Mr. Henry Winter Davis, from Maryland!—So you will see that, instead of the tendencies of the American order being to liberalize the North, its practical operation is to Free-Soilize the South!

Do you want more proof? I will give it. The Know Nothing convention, held at Philadelphia on the 22nd of February, 1856, (the birthday of Washington—what a desecration!) repudiate and abolish this twelfth section, on a separate and distinct vote, and by an overwhelming majority; and in its stead place a plank which means all things to all men, and of which a member of the convention from Indiana, and a supporter of it, (Mr. Sheets,) said in that convention—

"He would assure the South that the twelfth section must be got rid of. He was willing to accept a compromise, but the section must be got rid of: he was willing to accept the Washington platform; for, if there was anything in it, it was so covered up with verbiage that a President would be elected before the people would find out what it was all about. (Tumultuous laughter.)

Yes, this infamous sentiment, instead of being received with patriotic indignation, was received with "tumultuous laughter!" and the "Washington platform," presented by one Parson French S. Evans—the defeated Black Republican candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the present House—was adopted by that convention!

Do you want more proof? I think every intelligent, honest man in my district, who is not an aspirant for office, will exclaim—"Hold, enough!" But for the benefit of the Know Nothing aspirants for my place in the district, I will give two more facts. That the northern portion of that convention telegraph to the Black Republican Pittsburg convention, sitting at the same time, that the—

"American party is no longer united. Raise the Republican banner. Let there be no further extension of Slavery. The Americans are with you."

And the still further significant fact, that after the express repudiation of the twelfth section, they denounce in their platform the repeal of the Missouri compromise line.

And now—I do not ask the aspirants for my place—I do not ask those who want to go as Know Nothings to the Legislature—those who want to be sheriffs, county judges, squires, or constables, &c.—but I ask the true men of my district—the real people, where I have always found my friends—the men who have no object but the good of their country at heart, to do as I have done—abandon this organization!—if it has not failed—utterly, completely, entirely failed, as a sound, national, conservative party?—if every intelligent man does not know that it has so failed?—and if every honest man will not acknowledge the fact?

As to the great catch-words, "Americans shall rule America!"—I am in favor of Americans ruling America. They do, they always have, and they always will rule America.

But who are Americans? Your laws declare that, when a man has been here five years—when he will, under oath, renounce all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, or Power—when he will prove that he is of good moral character—attached to the institutions of the United States—he may be declared an American, and your laws make him a citizen. It is a fraud upon him, if you do not give him all the rights of citzenship!

Think of it! The poor old Pope of Rome, unable even to defend his life—to protect himself—has his throne supported and upheld by French bayonets! We have twelve native to one foreign vote in the United States! Why should we fear the Pope? And cannot twelve Americans manage one Irishman? In the Congress of the United States there is but one foreigner! In the last Legislature of our State—elected, as the members were before the Know Nothing flood—there was but one; and he was a leading—I might say, without being invidious, member of the Senate! I allude to Colonel C. Zeigler, who came, or was brought to this country when an infant eighteen months old! He is one of the first intellects of our State, or any State. He has been my political friend—my personal friend—my supporter in every aspiration. I submit it to you, if there is not something radically wrong in an organization which would prohibit me from voting for him, merely because he was born outside of the United States, though brought here when a mere child! I have used his name without his authority. I know he will pardon me, when he sees that I have only used it to illustrate more strongly to our people, than I could by a hundred arguments, the absurdity of this indiscriminate proscription of foreign-born men from office.

If the despotisms of the Old World should ever attempt to destroy our Government by sending their population here, I will not as your Representative, pause to talk or argue about our naturalization laws. I shall speak and vote for prohibiting any foreigner from treading his foot upon our soil! I shall strike at the root—not waste my time and energies in lopping off the branches.

I have always understood that three grand leading ideas run through our institutions, giving them all of their vitality, their beauty, and their power. First, that the people are capable of self government. This is the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Second, that we had made an asylum to which the oppressed of every land might come as a refuge; that here they might worship as equals at the altar of our liberty; that here they might lift up their hearts to their God, according to the dictates of their consciences, and their should be none to molest them. Third, that there should be no aristocracy of birth. I have regarded, and do regard, these as the peculiar pride and boast of my country. I regard them as the three grand and massive pillars upon which the whole magnificent structure of our Government rests. I will not, by any action of mine, deface or mar these pillars.

I have been often asked if I am not in favor of reorganizing the Whig party? I answer that in the present condition of parties and the country, in my judgment, such an effort can do no good, and might do great harm.

I say to you, that we have no sound material North out of which to reconstruct that party. Look back at the past. Every Whig Representative from the North, in 1849, voted for the Wilnot proviso. But three of them out of seventy-three voted for the fugitive slave law—that law which does but common justice to the South, and which is commanded by the Constitution itself! Not one Whig north of Mason and Dixion's line voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854! On all these measures a majority of the northern Democrats voted with the South. Have we, then not reached that point, in the North, presupposed by Mr. Clay when he said, "If the Whig party ever becomes merged into a contemptible Abolition party, I will abandon it in disgust?" and should not we, his old followers, take his implied counsel and his propposed example, when he says, "I will act with that party, whatever its name may be, that stands by the Constitution and the Union?" To endeavor now to reorganize the Whig party, would be but to divide and distract the sound national men of the South.

Where have we an ally in the North, outside of the Democratic organization? These allies have been true to us in the past. With a patriotic devotion to the union of the States, and a patriotic regard to the constitutional rights of the South, they have bared their bosoms to the ragings of the storm—they have stood unmoved, while malignity and fanaticism have poured their fiery torrents upon them. I take them to my heart as political brothers, and wear and cherish them there.

How stands the Democratic party? I have given you the resolution of the present members of Congress.

Listen to Ohio! Steeped as she has been in Free-Soilism; in State convention assembled, with the boldness of right—with the candor of manhood, they declare, on the 8th day of January last, as follows:

"1. Resolved, That slavery (being the creature of positive law, cannot exist without it) is a domestic institution, and that Congress has neither the power to legislate it into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"2. Resolved, That the right of the people of each particular State and Territory to establish their own constitution or form of government, to choose and regulate their own domestic institutions of every kind, and to legislate for themselves, is a fundamental principle of all free government; and that it is the self-same right to secure which our ancestors waged the war of the Revolution—a right lying at the very foundation of all our free institutions, recognized in the Declaration of Independence, and established by the Constitution of the United States; and we hereby indorse and reaffirm this now disputed principle."

Contrast this with the resolves of the Know Nothing convention at Cincinnati.

Listen to Indiana, as she, too, speaks in her Democratic State convention. She says:

"Resolved, that we approve the principles of the compromise measures of 1850, and their application, as embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and will faithfully maintain them."

Hear the Democracy of New York, as they, too, in convention declare:

"Resolved, That the determination of Congress, avowed in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, to reject from the national councils the subject of slavery in the Territories, and to leave the people thereof free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is one that accords with the sentiments of the Democracy of the State, and with the traditional course of legislation by Congress, which, under Democratic auspices, has gradually, in successive territorial bills, extended the domain of popular rights and limited the rage of congressional action; and that we believe this disposition of the question will result most auspiciously to the peace of the Union and the cause of good government."

All, everywhere, from Maine to Texas, speak the same language, declare the same principles, and rally under the same flag! Is not this party national? Contrast these resolves with the fact, that the Know Nothing party, but two years old, has managed, even in that short time, to be in favor of secrecy against secrecy, in favor of test oaths against test oaths—in some States for the Catholic test, in others against the Catholic test—on one side of the Union for the twelfth section, on the other side against the twelfth section; and in their late convention, at one time the southern chivalry bolt, at another the northern Free-Soilers bolt, and tell me if you can support such a party, even though Millard Fillmore is its candidate for the presidency!

As to the Black Republican party, it now has the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Encouraged by past successes it has become insolently bold, and grasps with an eager hand for the reins of Government. If it succeeds, if it elects a President, and gets possession of both Houses of Congress, it will carry out its infamous circle of measures: the repeal of the fugitive slave law, the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia, interdict the inter-slave trade between the States, restore the Missouri restriction, and refuse to admit any more slave States! Who is it that does not know the Union would not survive an hour? Our danger is not from the Pope, not from foreigners, but from the Abolitionists. What, then, is our first solemn, patriotic duty? It is that we should band together as one man. It is that we should each bring his former prejudices and lay them down upon the altar of our country—that we should leave the past to "bury its own dead," and look to and fight alone for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union!

I have seen the Democracy come down from the North and up from the South, and gathering in solid column around the Constitution, declare that the rights of the South, the just equality of the States, the capacity of man for self-government, are their bonds of brotherhood; that they will protect that Constitution against all the assaults of the isms in the land. While they continue to occupy this proud position, I am with them and of them! Under God, I believe that the Democratic is the only political organization with which we can beat back this Abolition horde from the Capitol. While I thus believe, I shall continue to act with them; and when the fight is done, when the victory is achieved, when our gallant old ship is again afloat in the sunshine and upon quiet seas, I shall turn round to my Democratic brethren, and, if I have any unadjusted quarrels, I will settle them then.

And now, fellow-citizens, I submit if I have not redeemed my pledge, that I would set myself fairly, fully, frankly before you. I trust that my position will meet with your approval. If it should not, I have only to say that it has been taken after due deliberation—taken under a solemn sense of duty to you and the country. My opinions are my honest convictions, and if disapproved, I can retire from office. I cannot yield those convictions. I throw myself upon a generosity and kindness which took me by the hand when all obscure and unknown, and lifted me up to a seat in the Congress of the United States, and which, when slandered and abused in my last canvass, during my absence, sustained me with an emphatic indorsement. I submit it fearlessly, confidently to you, whether I shall return to my home under the frown of your condemnation, or whether I will again be greeted with that plaudit ever so dear to a public man, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

In any event, I am truly yours,

SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, February 28, 1856.

Burning of a Ferry Boat and Great Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

About half-past 9 o'clock last night the ferry boat New Jersey, while crossing the Delaware river to Camden, took fire in the middle of the stream, and, after great difficulty, in consequence of the floating ice, was run upon a bar opposite Arch street. About one hundred passengers were on board.—Many jumped into the river and were rescued by boats, after clinging to floating ice. It is asserted that over 30 persons were drowned and burnt, but in the great confusion it was impossible to gather authentic information. The boat was burned to the water's edge.—The steamers near by immediately went to the assistance of the passengers of the ferry boat, but they had all been rescued by the small boats.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—It is stated as a singular fact, that not more than one-fourth of the southern section of California has ever been explored by civilized man, and that consequently we are entirely unacquinted with the topography and resources, either agricultural or mineral, of that vast region of country.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Democratic Meeting.

According to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Jackson county assembled in the Court House in Webster on the 18th instant.

On motion, Alexander Bumgarner, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. R. A. Edmonston requested to act as Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. Sam'l L. Love, of Haywood, explained the object of the meeting. On motion, E. D. Brindle, J. R. Dills, W. R. Crawford, Woodford Zachary, and B. F. Queen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

While the committee retired, Col. Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe, being called upon, entertained the meeting for some time in a masterly manner. He was frequently and loudly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the patriotic and national course of the present Democratic Administration, in the management of our foreign and domestic affairs, commands our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That we endorse the course of Gov. Thomas Bragg, and respectfully recommend him to our Democratic friends throughout the State as the most suitable person to bear the Democratic banner through the approaching gubernatorial canvass.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten Delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic party, to be held in Raleigh on the 16th of April; and ten Delegates to the District Convention to meet at Asheville on the 8th of April.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democracy of this county the propriety of holding a convention on the last Saturday in May next, to select County Officers, and that each Captain's Company be requested to send five delegates.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Democracy of this County and this Congressional District the Asheville News, as a paper deserving their most liberal support; and that each member of this meeting consider himself a committee to increase its circulation and to extend its circle of influence, as a sound and reliable exponent of Democratic doctrine.

The Chair appointed E. D. Brindle, W. R. Crawford, Allen Fisher, Jacob Wike, N. G. Abrams, B. N. Queen, J. B. Allison, W. H. Higden, W. H. Thomas, and W. R. Buchanan, Delegates to attend the State Convention; and Adolphus Bumgarner, W. B. Love, Sam'l Paris, W. Zachary, Philip Dills, Capt. Peter King, William Tatum, Dr. R. A. Edmonston, and William Hooper to the District Convention.

The Asheville News and Raleigh Standard were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

ALEX. BUMGARNER, Ch'n.
R. A. EDMONSTON, Sec'y.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Anti-Know Nothing Meeting.

An Anti-Know Nothing meeting was held in Rutherdfordton on Monday, the 17th inst., with a view to the appointment of Delegates to attend the District Convention at Asheville, and the State Convention at Raleigh, and with the further design of meeting the Anti-Know Nothing delegation from Cleaveland for the purpose of nominating a candidate to serve in the Senate during the next Legislature of North Carolina.

The following resolutions were presented to the meeting by Mr. J. T. Gibson, and were unanimously adopted; Col. W. Rucker presiding, and Dr's. J. Harris and C. Leventhorpe acting as Secretaries:

Resolved 1st, That confiding in the integrity and patriotism of the American people, and being deeply impressed with the idea that the great fundamental polity of our nation rests upon the principle that the people are intelligent and capable of self-government, we are opposed to all theories, systems, or principles, having for their object the civil or religious proscription of any portion of our citizens now admitted to the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the American, or Know Nothing organization, in consequence of its religious intolerance and proscriptive tendencies, is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and that the principles which it avows should be reprobated by every friend of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the able and conservative administration of the present President of the United States commands our cordial approbation; that his inflexible adherence to the constitution of his country; his impartial execution of justice; his freedom from sectional partialities; and his bold and fearless stand in favor of State's rights and State sovereignty, (as exhibited in his course upon the Kansas and Nebraska measures,) establish, beyond a doubt, that he is a true friend to the South, and to Southern interests.

Resolved, That, although determined to abide by the conclusions of the National Anti-Know Nothing Convention, yet, did the choice rest with us, we should give our votes for FRANKLIN PIERCE for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That the able able and dignified administration of Gov. BRAGG is highly commendable, and deserves our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That we cordially pronounce him to be our first choice for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to the District Convention at Asheville, and to the State Convention at Raleigh;

And whereas our Anti-Know Nothing friends of Cleaveland have appointed a delegation to visit Rutherfordton on the second Monday of April next to nominate a candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature of North Carolina—

Resolved, That we approve of such meeting, and will cheerfully co-operate with our friends in Cleaveland and Polk, and that the Chairman appoint a delegation to attend the said meeting.

In accordance with the two last named resolutions, the Chairman appointed as delegates to the Asheville Convention: Dr. L. Mills, J. T. Gibson, H. Forney, C. Leventhorpe, Jonathan Whitesides.

As delegates to the Raleigh State Convention: J. T. Gibson, D. Miller, E. Toms, C. Leventhorpe.

As delegates to confer with the Cleveland delegation: Dr. L. Mills, J. McD. Carson, Esq., Col. Rucker, D. Miller, T. Davis, W. Norrell, Abel Hill, A. A. Lynch, Jacob Deck, L. Deck, S. Flack, A. Long, A. Hampton, J. Hampton, Dr. T. Harris, Dr. A. Jones, H. Wall, B. McMahon, Jr., M. Carpenter, W. Bostick, J. Green, L. Melton, R. Hickes, M. Simmons, H. Durham, E. Thoms, W. Williams, Dr. Craton, J. Whitesides, Capt. Jones, Mc. Briar, Esq., H. Forney, J. Wilkie, B. King, D. Webb, J. Freeman, Dr. Atkins, W. Long, B. Logan, L. Hampton, Jr., J. T. Gibson, N. Lynch, C. Bechtler, J. Albright, E. Albright, B. Leadbetter, — Gross, R. Whitesides, Esq., J. Bowman, Dr. Jones, W. D. Davis, Col. Edwards.

On motion of Duffy, the Secretaries of the meeting were requested to afford a copy of the proceedings to the Asheville News, and to the Cleaveland Times; and on further motion the meeting adjourned.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 27, 1856.

To Correspondents.

"A Citizen" next week.

"Milford." Your article contains many good points, but its publication at this time would, in our judgment, injure rather than advance the desired object. A "masterly inactivity" just now is better policy. When the time comes to strike, count us in.

"R. J." The manuscript has been mislaid. Can't find it. Will send it to you, if we can put our hands on it.

"J. P." Your manuscript has gone to keep company with that referred to above.—The News will be sent as you have directed.

Once for all, we wish to say, that we cannot be responsible for manuscript sent us.—Those who wish to retain a copy of their articles must provide for that before they are sent to us.

☞We have heard of but one new case of Small Pox since our last issue.

☞Mr. F. M. Worley, an estimable young man who went from this county to California some four or five years since, was killed in that State a few weeks since, by the caving in of the sides of a shaft he was sinking.

Mr. Caruthers' Letter.

We have given up much of our space this week to the interesting letter of Hon. Samuel Caruthers of Missouri, addressed to his constituents. In our judgment the space it occupies could not have been better filled. It is a frank and manly document, and as a faithful exhibit of the present condition of parties, is worthy the careful perusal of all honest men, whatever may be their party designation. He has exhibited Mr. Henry M. Fuller, the abolitionist whom the Southern Know Nothings tried so long and so hard to elect Speaker, in his true colors, as a thorough Wilmot Proviso man and a free soiler "up to the hub." With this record staring him in the face, how can any Southern man who supported Fuller dare to present himself before his constituents?

Mr. Caruthers is an old line Whig, and his letter is bound to exert a powerful influence upon the members of that once dignified and respectable party in the South. Read and then hand to your neighbor.

The Democracy of Jackson.

It will be observed on reference to the proceedings of a public meeting held in Jackson county last week, that the Democrats of that county suggest the propriety of holding county conventions for the nomination of county candidates in the approaching elections. The suggestion is a good one, and ought to be adopted by the Democracy of every county in the State. We believe our party will sweep North Carolina in August and November by unprecedented majorities, but this is no reason for neglecting any legitimate means of strengthening and consolidating our forces, and, if possible, of making assurance doubly sure. Never have we known such unanimity, such confidence, such determination, as now inspire the Democratic party.

Words but inadequately express the gratitude we feel to the noble hearted Democracy of Jackson for their endorsement and approval of our humble labors in behalf of constitutional equality and civil and religious liberty. With the unselfish approbation and good opinion of *such* men we can well afford to treat with scorn and contempt the assaults of political tricksters and unscrupulous partizans. Again, we thank our Jackson friends, and shall strive to retain their confidence by faithfully and earnestly contending for the doctrines bequeathed us by the fathers.

Just Like Him!

Understanding the Western Eagle was to be neutral in politics, imagine our surprise last week on observing in it a "staked and ridered" puff of the K. N. nominees for President and Vice President! In our wonder we glanced at the Editorial head, to make sure we were not mistaken in the document, when lo! the mystery was solved. The Editor had gone from home, and the "Devil" had charge of the Eagle!

The Editor is a preacher and "had ought" to know better than leave his paper in such hands, for the good book says the "Devil" was a deceiver from the beginning. We advise our brother to be more careful in future in selecting his substitutes, or he may be uncomfortably fettered by "entangling alliances."

☞There are seventy six thousand barns in Massachusetts.

Letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman.

Mr. Clingman has addressed a letter to the freemen of this Congressional District, on the political topics now agitating the country.—It is a clear, logical and convincing document, and like everything from Mr. C., goes right to the point. In the room of any comments we might make, we append a couple of notices of this letter, from the Washington City press. We will publish the letter entire in our next issue. The Washington Evening Star says:

ANOTHER STIRRING LETTER.—Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, has addressed to his constituents an able letter on the topics in issue just now, the character and prospects, ends, aims, &c., of the three political parties into which the country is divided. It is a paper replete with perspicacity, reasearch and powerful reasoning, such as cannot fail to fall on the North Carolina public mind with great force. In it, he shows the precise character of slavery in British India, and that it is far worse in its main features than American slavery. He traces the machinations of our Abolitionists to British influence, and argues to show that they are, at best, enemies of their own Government and allies of Brittain. He then takes up the Know Nothing party and shows that in the approaching contest, those in the South who support Fillmore and Donelson will be practically but strengthening Abolitionism by dividing the opposition to it; contending too, that the only opposition to Abolitionism at the North that can be relied on, is that of the Democratic party. To prove that point he recurs to the history of the late contest for the Speakership, wherein the Northern National Know Nothings indirectly aided and abetted the triumph of Banks as against Aiken. His concluding argument wherein he explains the position and mission of the Democratic party, is an eloquent and very able tribute indeed, to the integrity of its organizations to the rights of the States and sections as guaranteed by the constitution. We regret that want of space precludes us from quoting from this letter at length.

The Washington Union says:

None of our readers should fail to give the address of Hon. T. L. Clingman, which we publish this evening, an attentive perusal.—In this address Mr. Clingman has presented a clear, truthful, and concise review of the rise and progress of abolitionism; a startling exposition of the barbarous tyranny and cruelties of slavery in the English Indies; the objects and aims of English abolitionists, and the aid and comfort they calculate upon, and are likely to receive, at the hands of American abolitionists; a defence of the principles and the expediency of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; together with a frank and impartial statement of the real issue which is to enter the next presidential contest, and the position of parties thereon; closing with an earnest and eloquent appeal in favor of the preservation of the constitution and the perpetuation of the Union.

The whole address is marked by that proud and candid tone for which Mr. Clingman has ever been noted, and by that ability which has already given him a national reputation; and it will not fail to commend itself to the confidence as well as the admiration of his constituency of the old North State.

North Carolinians in Mississippi.

We have before us a list of the members of the Mississippi Legislature for 1856. It is a somewhat novel and interesting document, giving us the name, residence, nativity, age, politics, religion, and even the number of babies claimed by some, of each of the members. In the Senate there are 4 North Carolinians. The oldest member of the Senate is 76; the youngest 32. The ladies will be interested in learning that 25 are married, 3 single, and 4 widowers.

In the House of Representatives we find 9 North Carolinians, and among them the name of an old acquaintance, Harvey F. Johnson, a native of Buncombe, and son of the late John Johnson, Esq., of Henderson county.—Mr. Johnson is put down as a Democrat, a Methodist, a Lawyer, 25 years of age, married and has two babies. Hurrah for Buncombe! We like our old friend's notions of politics, matrimony and babies; and we are sure the interests of his constituents and the reputation of Buncombe will be alike safe in his hands.

Politically, the Legislature stands as follows—Democrats 89, Know Nothings 31, Whigs 5.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—The Keowee (Pickens) Courier learns that operations have ceased at the Tunnels, on account of dissatisfaction among the workmen in regard to wages. The hands demand a certain price, and the contractors refuse to comply with their demands. The sub contractors are still at work on the line of the Road in South Carolina.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed the bills for increasing the capital stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and appropriating $500,000 to the extension of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

☞A Kansas meeting has been held in Wilmington, at which resolutions were passed, recommending the organization and equipment of a company of volunteers for Kansas, and that associations be formed in the several counties of the State, and active measures taken for co-operating in securing the success of measures so essential to the best interests of the South.

☞Dr. Thomas E. Bond, the Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, died in New York, on the 14th inst. He was about 76 years old.

☞Solomon says a fool is full of words, and Solomon is correct.

Land Warrants.

The Washington Union states that within a few days Land Warrants have advanced four to five cents per acre. It quotes 80's and 160's at $110 and $111; 60's and 120's at $105 and $106; and 40's at $116 and $117.

The Mule Market.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier, writing from Paris, Kentucky, 4th March, says: "S. M. Hibler, one of the light auctioneers, reports about 1,800 mules offered.—He sold near 700 head for $60,000; 42 head of mules, three years old this spring, sold at $133 per head; 54 head at $120, others at $90, $80, etc.; 32 head of two year olds at $108; 25 head at $99, etc.; 55 head of colts at $117; others $80, etc. Horses sold from $225 to $20. Capt. Leer, of Bourbon county, sold his famous old Jack "Buena Vista," to Messrs. Chenault & Co., of Madison county, for $3,200. In his younger days he rated $7,000. He has made the Captain a little fortune. Inferior jacks sold at $700, $400, $130, etc."

Contracts Let Out.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., the line of the Western Railroad, from this place to Statesville was placed under contract. A lively bidding was kept up throughout. But all, or nearly all the contractors secured the portion of the line they desired. The contractors are all stockholders; several ineffectual bids were made by others. We are glad to learn that all are satisfied with the part of the road allotted to them.

Relative to the cost of the line, now under contract, we learn that that portion lying in the county of Iredell will not cost, for grading over $3,000 per mile, while that portion in this county, owing to the broken surface of the country and the number of water courses over which the road passes, will cost more. Every thing taken into consideration, this road will be built *cheaper* than any one ever undertaken in this country.—*Salisbury Ban.*

☞ Notwithstanding the majority of the Black Republicans and Know Nothings in N. Hampshire, the recent election shows immense gains for the Democracy.

☞ The extensive Flouring establishment of W. Lenoir & Co., between Loudon and Knoxville, Ten., was destroyed by fire on the 6th instant.

The Bivingsville Factory.—This valuable property, consisting of the Factory and twelve hundred acres of land, which has been advertised for the last five or six sales-days, was actually sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday last, and only brought nineteen thousand and five hundred dollars, not quite one-third as much as Col. E. C. Leitner paid for the same in 1845.—*Spartanburg Express.*

Navy Supplies---1856-'57.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
March 17, 1856.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday the 19th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans and dried apples.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1855 or 1856; but shall in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well-seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one-sixth the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1855 or 1856 but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well-packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water tight whiskey or spirit barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright three-quarters hooped well-seasoned white oak barrels, with white-oak heads, the heads to be made of three-piece heading and well painted; the staves not to be less than 5-8 inch thick, and the head not less than 3-4 inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1 1-2 inch in width, and 1-6th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy yards; and be dry and fit for packing.

The tea shall be of good quality young hyson, equal to the samples at said navy yards.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well seamed red oak barrels, with white-pine heads not less than 1 1-8 inch thick; the staves not less than 5-8 inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1 1-2 inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white-oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white-pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound casks, and each cask shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of medium cucumbers, fifty to the gallon, and the vegetables in each shall weigh eighty-five pounds, and they only be paid for; and each cask shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the casks, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above named navy yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years. The iron hoops on the barrels containing whiskey, molasses, vinegar, and pickles to be well painted with red lead.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceeding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceeding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.—All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes, or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour, bread and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up, marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

	To be offered for	
Flour,	1,200 bbls	per bbl
Biscuit,	1,600,000 lbs.	per 10 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea,	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee,	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice,	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans,	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar,	20,000 gals	per gal.
Dried apples,	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles,	130,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th Aug., 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

March 27—w4w

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

Notice.

100,000 GOOD PINE SHINgles wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 343 tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive sealed proposals for building a new Court House, in the town of Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., until the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, inst. according to the following specifications:

The Building to be Brick walls—length 64 feet, on lap, and forty four feet wide. Basement story fifty four feet long, a passage lengthwise of the building Ten feet wide, and three rooms of equal proportions on each side of Stair passage, with good Brick partitions and a good fire-place to each room in the basement story, the stair way to be at the South end of the building, the upper story projecting and resting on good pillars, the material of which the Commissioners will hereafter decide upon. The upper story to be the Court room, and to be finished as such in good style, the building to be covered with tin or shingles, and bidders are requested to make proposals for each, the building to have a suitable number of Windows, and Doors, &c., suitable for such a building. The house is to be very near such a building as the Court House in Marrion, McDowell county, N C., and to be completed in every part in equally as good style as that house. The house is to be built on the site of the present one. Bidders must bid taking the old house in consideration, which is a brick building, two story high—fifty by thirty-four feet. Bidders will address the Commissioners at Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., and for a more full and complete specification, address either of the undersigned Commissioners. The proposals will be opened and considered on Monday of our Superior Court.

J. W. McELROY,
M. P. PENLAND,
DAVID PROFFIT, } Coms.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C.
March 27, 1856—6t.

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or two thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms for the present in the upper story of the Chunn House, opposite the Court House. March 13,—tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department,
March 3, 1856.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of North Carolina, and from the 1st day of July, 1856, to the 30th of June, 1858, inclusive, in the State of Tennessee, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until Wednesday, the 30th of April, 1856, at 5, p. m., (to be decided by the 7th May following.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

5808 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scotts Creek, Franklin, Skeneh, Tennessee River, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomatla, to Murphy, 128 1-2 miles and back, twice a week, in two horse coaches.

Leave Asheville Monday and Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murphy next day by 12 p m;
Leave Murphy Saturday and Tuesday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 p m;

TENNESSEE.

8538 From Cleaveland, Tenn., by Chataly, Wansville, Benton, Pelton, Springtown, Towee Falls, Coker Creek, Turtle Town, N. C., Laurel Valley, Persimmon Creek, and Nottla, to Murphy, 77 miles and back, twice a week, in two-horse coaches.

Leave Cleaveland Thursday and Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Murphy next days by 9 p m;
Leave Murphy Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Cleaveland next days by 12 m.

Proposals to commence at Benton are invited.

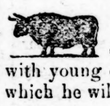
NOTES.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department, or for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General.—The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase of the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. The bids should be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "*Mail Proposals for North Carolina or Tennessee.*" The contracts to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 7th of May, 1856. For further particulars as to conditions to be incorporated in the contracts bidders may see pamphlet advertisement for conveying mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Iowa, of 1854.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

March 13, 1856.

COWS.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase two or three good COWS, with young calves, or forward with calf; for which he will pay cash.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856—4t

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

To Builders.

THE Commissioners of Public Buildings for Spartanburg District, will on the 16th of April next, let to the most approved bidder, the building and finishing a new

COURT HOUSE

for said District. The Contractor will be required to give Bond with approved securities for the faithful performance of the work. Sealed Proposals, with the names of Sureties to secure Bond of Contractor, will be received by either the Commissioners, till the 15th April. A Drawing of the Building, and specifications accompanying the same (excepting specifications for the interior of the Building, which will be ready for inspection by the 1st April.) may be seen at any time by calling on the Chairman or Clerk of the Board. The Contractor will be required to remove the old Building and take the materials of which it is composed, into the Contract. The time of completion, and the period of payments will be made known in due time.

G. W. H. LEGG, Chairman.
O. E. Edwards, Clerk.
March 20, 1856—4t.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*
Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

References.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

FOR sale, for cash, 40 Bags of GOOD FLOUR. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—m1

FOR sale, for cash, **200** Bushels of IRISH POTATOES.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

HOGS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty thrifty SHOATS, which will weigh from 60 to 100 lbs., gross, for which he will pay cash. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—4w

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

WHO WANTS TO RIDE?

WE have six or seven BUGGIES, one 2 horse CARRIAGE and Harness, and one ROCKAWAY for sale. Bargains can be had. If not sold before, they will be offered at **Public Auction** during the week of April Court.

TRIPLETT & SMITH.
Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

NOTICE.

THE Preachers, travelling and local, who may attend the Tract Convention to be holden in this town in May, will call at the residence of the undersigned, in the west end of Asheville, and he will have them conducted to lodgings.

C. CAMPBELL.

Asheville, March 20, td

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

was dissolved on the 20th February last. All persons indebted to the firm are notified that settlement must be made immediately; and all persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

E. L. TRIPLETT,
JAS. SMITH.

Asheville, March 6, 1856. 5t

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ **Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at adistance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having removed from Asheville, offers for sale his PROPERTY, consisting of

25 Acres of Land,

with the following improvements thereon, to wit: A GOOD BRICK DWELLINC, containing six rooms, office, kitchen, stables, and all other necessary out-buildings.

About one half of the land is WELL TIMBERED, and seven or eight acres are under cultivation, a portion of which consists of a fine CLOVER FIELD. In a few yards of the house is a SPRING of excellent water.

The above named property is situated about three quarters of a mile from the Court House, and but a short distance from the Female College.

To any one wishing to purchase, a fine opportunity is offered for obtaining a bargain.

For Terms, &c., apply to A. T. Summey, Esq., or to the subscriber at Hendersonville.

T. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 28th, 1856.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Kentucky jeans; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY, Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life.—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m*

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbokkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,
Rice field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

October 15. tf

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

March 15, 1855.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

FOR SALE.

THE Spanish Jack, DON PEDRO, imported in the fall of 1853. He will be five years old the next spring, and is of the largest size of imported Jacks. He will be sold cheap if application be made immediately, at Monclove Farm, French Broad Valley, Henderson county.

F. W. JOHNSTON.

January 31, 1856.—tf.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON, Whitfield County, Ga.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent *to make their mark* in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH.
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the *Mercantile Business,* **R. M. JONES,** and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is *Smith, Baird & Co.*

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Wide Awake Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.